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**SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR COMMUNICATION OF KEYBOARD AND
TOUCHPAD INPUTS AS HID PACKETS EMBEDDED ON A SMBUS**

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5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates in general to the field of user inputs to an information handling system, and more particularly to a system and method for communication of keyboard and touchpad inputs as HID packets embedded on a
10 SMBus.

Description of the Related Art

As the value and use of information continues to increase, individuals and businesses seek additional ways to process and store information. One option available to users is information handling systems. An information handling system
15 generally processes, compiles, stores, and/or communicates information or data for business, personal, or other purposes thereby allowing users to take advantage of the value of the information. Because technology and information handling needs and requirements vary between different users or applications, information handling systems may also vary regarding what information is handled, how the information is
20 handled, how much information is processed, stored, or communicated, and how quickly and efficiently the information may be processed, stored, or communicated. The variations in information handling systems allow for information handling systems to be general or configured for a specific user or specific use such as financial transaction processing, airline reservations, enterprise data storage, or global
25 communications. In addition, information handling systems may include a variety of hardware and software components that may be configured to process, store, and communicate information and may include one or more computer systems, data storage systems, and networking systems.

Information handling systems typically allow user inputs through a number of different types of devices. Most common is an external keyboard or external mouse that communicates user inputs as electrical signals through a wired or wireless connection to a port of the information handling system. For instance, a keyscan

- 5 matrix identifies the position of a keystroke by a user based on an electrical signal communicated through a USB interface. Typically, a microcontroller in the chipset of the information handling system converts the keystroke into a Human Interface Device (HID) packet that is made available for use by components of the information handling system. However, user interfaces provided to an information handling
10 system may originate from input devices located at a variety of locations near or far from the information handling system. Often, server information handling systems receive commands as keystrokes entered remotely through a network connection, such as through a network interface card. In contrast, portable information handling systems typically have integrated keyboards and integrated pointing devices, such as
15 touchpad pointing devices, that are physically built into the housing of the information handling system along with the processing components.

One difficulty with integration of a keyboard and pointing device into a portable information handling system is that a bundle of wires is used to communicate signals from the keyboard to the motherboard of the information handling system and
20 a separate set of wires is used for the pointing device. These separate sets of wires are bulky and thus have lead to movement in the industry to combine the keyscan function and the pointing device input detection at the location of the integrated pointing device in portable information handling systems.

- Another difficulty that arises with different locations of user input devices is
25 that hackers sometimes attempt to attack the security of information handling systems by entering simulated keystrokes and pointing device inputs through a network connection. In order to counter such attacks, industry has attempted to develop a “trusted” architecture that prevents remote access to certain information handling system functions. Generally, a trusted architecture prevents remote access to certain
30 secured components of an information handling system, such as internal motherboard buses, like system management buses, such as the SMBus, the SPI bus and the I2C bus. One proposed trusted architecture is a trusted mobile keyboard controller that

recognizes that inputs by users through integrated input devices, such as the integrated keyboard and pointing device of a portable computer, have greater security. By communicating inputs from integrated user interface devices and other trusted information through a proposed LPC bus at specific cycles, information handling systems are able to physically restrict remote access to certain functions.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Therefore a need has arisen for a system and method which communicates user inputs from integrated user input devices to information handling system components as trusted information.

10 A further need exists for a system and method which communicates trusted user inputs to components in a portable information handling system with reduced signal wire bulk.

15 In accordance with the present invention, a system and method are provided which substantially reduce the disadvantages and problems associated with previous systems and methods for communicating user inputs to information handling system components. Integrated keyboard and pointing device inputs are formatted into a protocol readable by information handling system components and the formatted user inputs are communicated to components through an internal motherboard bus, such as by embedding user input HID packets into SMBus messages.

20 More specifically, a trusted microcontroller receives user inputs from integrated pointing and keyboard input devices and formats the user inputs into HID packets. The trusted microcontroller embeds the HID packets into SMBus messages for communication across the motherboard of an information handling system as trusted information across a dual SMBus. A trusted state machine receives the
25 SMBus messages and extracts the HID packets to make the user input information available to information handling system components through trusted HID registers. Information communicated across the SMBus may be handled as trusted information separate from information received through external input devices, such as through a conventional keyboard controller.

The present invention provides a number of important technical advantages. One example of an important technical advantage is that user inputs from integrated keyboard and pointing devices are communicated to information handling system components as trusted information. The use of an existing internal motherboard bus, such as the SMBus, ensures information integrity without having to add additional bus wires and supports existing HID packets. Further, a single driver manages both keyboard and pointing device inputs and allows inputs from integrated devices to be identified as trusted compared with non-trusted inputs from external input devices.

Another example of an important technical advantage is that communication of integrated keyboard and pointing device inputs through an existing internal motherboard bus, such as the SMBus, reduces signal wire bulk. Combining the keyscan and integrated pointing device functions frees up pins on the external keyboard controller to reduce cable size at a portable information handling system palm rest and eliminate the need for a cable from an integrated keyboard to the mother board. Combined keyboard and pointing device functions reduces assembly steps at manufacture of the information handling system and also helps to ensure that the proper keyboard is integrated with a system

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention may be better understood, and its numerous objects, features and advantages made apparent to those skilled in the art by referencing the accompanying drawing.

Figure 1 depicts a block diagram of a portable information handling system having trusted inputs from integrated keyboard and pointing input devices.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Information handling system inputs to integrated pointing and keyboard devices are formatted and embedded in an internal motherboard bus to use by processing components as trusted information. For purposes of this disclosure, an information handling system may include any instrumentality or aggregate of instrumentalities operable to compute, classify, process, transmit, receive, retrieve,

originate, switch, store, display, manifest, detect, record, reproduce, handle, or utilize any form of information, intelligence, or data for business, scientific, control, or other purposes. For example, an information handling system may be a personal computer, a network storage device, or any other suitable device and may vary in size, shape,

5 performance, functionality, and price. The information handling system may include random access memory (RAM), one or more processing resources such as a central processing unit (CPU) or hardware or software control logic, ROM, and/or other types of nonvolatile memory. Additional components of the information handling system may include one or more disk drives, one or more network ports for communicating

10 with external devices as well as various input and output (I/O) devices, such as a keyboard, a mouse, and a video display. The information handling system may also include one or more buses operable to transmit communications between the various hardware components.

Referring now to Figure 1, a block diagram depicts a portable information handling system 10 having trusted inputs to a motherboard 12 from an integrated keyboard 14 and an integrated pointing input device (IPD) 16. User inputs to keyboard 14 are captured as electrical signals by keyboard scan module 18. User inputs to integrated pointing device 16 are captured as electrical signals by IPD module 20. The user input electrical signals are communicated to trusted

15 20 microcontroller 22 for formatting according to instructions from ROM 24 and in cooperation with local RAM 26.

Trusted microcontroller 22 formats integrated keyboard 14 and integrated pointing device 16 inputs in Human Interface Device (HID) protocol readable by firmware or software on processing components of information handling system 10,

25 such as CPU 24, graphics card 26 and RAM 28. Once the user inputs are formatted in HID packets, trusted microcontroller 22 embeds the user input information for communication on an SMBus by mapping the HID packets into SMBus messages. The SMBus messages with the embedded HID packets are communicated across motherboard 12 through a dual SMBus 30 to chipset 32. Dual SMBus 30 is bi-

30 directional and relies on a SMBus controller of information handling system 10 as a master controller to send information from trusted microcontroller 22 and a separate slave SMBus controller to receive information at trusted microcontroller 22. The

slave SMBus controller responds to all addresses sent and allows the address byte to indicate endpoint and security information. The use of a dual SMBus reduces protocol complexity by ensuring that a bus is always available to send a message and reduces fabrication cost by elimination of a need for bus arbitration and routing to

5 slave or master devices. In alternative embodiments, alternative internal motherboard bus structures may be used for trusted user input data communication instead of a dual SMBus, such as a single SMBus, an SPI bus or a I2C bus.

Dual SMBus 30 interfaces with chipset 32 at a trusted state machine 34 which extracts HID packets from SMBus messages and posts the HID packets in trusted

10 10 HID register 36 for access by processing components, such as CPU 24. Trusted state machine 34 operates as firmware or software running on chipset 32, although in alternative embodiments trusted state machine 34 and trusted HID registers 36 may be placed in alternative locations of motherboard 12, such as CPU 24. An LPC bus 38 communicates trusted user inputs securely across motherboard 12, such as with

15 15 selective LPC bus cycles. Inputs from integrated input devices, such as integrated keyboard 14 and integrated pointing device 16, are trusted since the inputs must originate at the information handling system. Trust in inputs from integrated user input devices is maintained by securely communicating the trusted inputs with the internal motherboard SMBus. An SMBus message consists of an Address byte

20 20 followed by a message read or write. In one embodiment, bit 6 of the Address byte is used to indicate the presence of an HID packet with a value of zero indicating an HID packet and a value of 1 indicating a control packet.

Information handling system 10 also supports user inputs from conventional non-trusted devices, such as external keyboard 42 communicating through a PS/2

25 25 keyboard port interface 44 to an external device microcontroller 40. External device microcontroller 40 generates scan codes for use by processing components in a conventional manner, such as through 60/64h port 46 and 62/66h port 48. However, user inputs from external devices may not be treated as trusted inputs due to the suspect nature of information provide from non-integrated user interfaces.

30 30 Accordingly, processing components such as CPU 24 may selectively apply inputs from trusted HID register 36 in a different manner from inputs of non-trusted registers 46 and 48, such as by limiting certain security functions to access by inputs received

through trusted HID register 36. In alternative embodiments, trusted external keyboard devices whose physical locality is confirmed may also be provided access to trusted HID register 36, such as by routing the trusted external inputs through trusted microcontroller 22.

5 Although the present invention has been described in detail, it should be understood that various changes, substitutions and alterations can be made hereto without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.